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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker for November.

THE OLD EARTH.

"The earth gives signs of age, disease and sickleness. It yields its increase grudgingly, and demands an exorbitant fee before hand, in toil and sweat from the husbandman. It has its turns, or paroxisms, when it rouses the ocean into a tempest, and makes sport of navies, strewing the shore with the wrecks and carcases of men. It rocks a continent or sinks an island; shaking massive cities into countless fragments, and burying its wretched inhabitants in indiscriminate ruin; anon it writhes and groans in mortal agony, and finds relief only by disgorging its fiery bowels, burying cities and villages in burning graves. The earth is old and feeble, and must needs groan on until it renews its prime." [Miseries and Liabilities of the Present Life."]

Old Mother Earth is wan and pale,
Her face is wrinkled sore;
Her locks are blanched, her heart is cold,
Her garments stuff with gore;
With furrowed brow and dim sad eyes,
With trembling steps and slow,
She marks the course that first she trod,
Six thousand years ago!

The Earth is old, the Earth is cold,
She shivers and complains;
How many Winters fierce and chill,
Have racked her limbs with pains!
Drear tempests, lightning, flood and flame
Have scarred her visage so,
That scarce we deem she shone so fair
Six thousand years ago.

Yet comely was the youthful Earth,
And lightly tripped along
To music from a starry choir,
Whose sweet celestial song
Through Nature's tempie echoed wild,
And soft as streamlets' flow,
While sister spheres rejoiced with her
Six thousand years ago.

And many happy children there
Upon her breast reclined,
The young Earth smiled with aspect fair,
The heavens were bright and kind;
The azure cope above her head
In love seemed bending low;
O happy was the youthful Earth
Six thousand years ago.

Alas! those children of the Earth
With hate began to burn,
And Murder stained her beauteous robe,
And bade the young Earth mourn.
And ages, heavy ages still
Have bowed with gathering wo
The form of her whose life was joy
Six thousand years ago.

Old Earth! dear Earth! thy tender heart
Bewails thy chosen ones;
Thou look'st upon the myriad graves
That hide their gathered bones;
For them by day and night, thy tears
Unceasingly must flow;
Death chilled the fountain head of life
Six thousand years ago.

Old Earth! old Earth! above thy head
The heavens are dark and chill,
The sun looks coldly on thee now,
The stars shine pale and still;
No more the heavenly symphonies
Through list'ning ether flow,
Which swelled upon creation's ear
Six thousand years ago.

Weep not in bitter grief, O Earth!
Weep not in hopelessness!
From out the heavens a "still small voice"
Whispers returning peace;
Thy tears are precious in the sight
Of ONE who marks their flow,
Who purposes of mercy formed
Six thousand years ago.

Thy days of grief are numbered all,
Their sum will soon be told!
The joy of youth, the smile of GOD,
Shall bless thee as of old!
Shall shed a purer, holier light
Upon thy peaceful brow,
Than beamed upon thy morning hour
Six thousand years ago.

Thy chosen ones shall live again,
A countless, tearless throng,
To wake creation's voice anew,
And swell the choral song.
Go, Earth! go wipe thy falling tears,
Forget thy heavy wo;
Hope died not with they first born-sons,
Six thousand years ago.

Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Shopping Anecdote. 'What is the price of this silk?' inquired a deaf old lady of a young shopman.

'Seven shillings,' was the reply.

'Seventeen shillings!' exclaimed she; 'I will give you thirteen.'

'Seven shillings, ma'am, is the price of the silk,' replied the honest draper.

'Oh! seven shillings,' the lady sharply rejoined, 'I will give you five.'

A rose is like a Cinnamon tree—the *bark* is worth more than the body.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD BROWN COAT.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT, R. N.

"I reckon you see nothing very particular in this, do you?" said an American acquaintance of mine, bringing out the cuff of an old coat, and holding it up before me, dangling it between his finger and thumb.

"I can't say that I do," replied I, "but I presume it has some secret merit which remains to be explained."

"Ex-act-*ly*," replied my acquaintance, pronouncing each syllable of the word apart; "yet the coat, of which this is the remaining cuff, was the occasion of my being just now pretty considerable well to do in the world; I guess I'm right, an't I?" continued he, appealing to his wife, a very pretty young woman, who stood by him.

"So you seem to think," replied she, smiling, "but I am not convinced, as far as I am concerned in the business, that the coat had anything to do with it."

"Well, then, I shall just tell my story and leave you to decide," said he turning to me—"You must know that there was a time when I was rather hard up, and how to go ahead was the business. I had tried at mercantile speculation and sunk an immensity of dollars. I had turned lawyer, but that would not answer in any way.—I took to farming, no luck there. Went out supercargo; ship went on a reef and lost cargo. Returned to New York, speculated a long while upon nothing; didn't lose much, that's certain, but didn't realise; at last I gave up business, and resolve to amuse myself a little, so I went south and joined Bolivar; I fought with him for three years, and a good officer he was, but he had one fault as a general, which was, that his army never got paid. I wasted my three years, and finding that there was neither pay nor plunder, I got tired of it and made my way home to the States, and at last arrived at the Capital with only one extra shirt, and not a cent in my pocket. I happened to meet with a tailor, whose, customer I had once been, when I had money and paid my bills, and he observed that my coat was rather shabby, and that I could not appear in it. I knew that very well, and that all he wanted was an order for another; but as I had no chance of paying him, I thought it advisable not to take the hint. "I think," said I, 'that with a new velvet collar and brass buttons, it might do very well for an evening party.'

"I see," says he, "that's an old country custom, wearing an old coat at a ball; I guess you are going to Mr. T.'s to-morrow night. A regular flare-up, I am told. President there, and every body else. It's hardly worth it,' continued he, touching the threadbare cuff.

"Yes, it is," replied I; there'll be a regular jam, and a new coat would be spoiled. I'll send it to you to-night, and you must let me have it in the morning, so good by."

"Well, the coat came home the next day, not early in the morning as I expected, but past meridian, and I walked up and down my bed-room in my trousers, thinking that what I should do. At three o'clock I called upon Mrs. T. and left my card; went back again and waited two hours for the invitation—no invitation. Called again at five, and left another card, telling the nigger that I had not received an invitation, and that there must be some mistake; whereupon an invitation came about an hour after my return, just as I was putting my hat on to call again and leave another card, in a very fierce manner I reckon. Well I went early at the ball, and my coat looked remarkably gay You could see that the velvet collar was new, and the buttons glittered famously, but you could not see that the cloth was not a little the worse for wear, in short my brown coat looked very smart, and I was a considerable smart fellow myself just at that time.

"Well, I stood near the door, looking at the company coming in, hoping to know somebody but I presume that I had grown out of all recollection, nobody knew me; but as the company were announced I heard their names, and if they did not know who I was, at all events I found out who they were.

"This won't do," says I, as the rooms became quite full. "I may stick against this wall till daylight, but I shall never go ahead;" so at last perceiving a young lady speaking to the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, after they parted, I went up and bowed to her. Having heard her name, I pretended to be an old acquaintance, and accused her of having forgotten me. As I was very positive and very bold, she presumed it was the case, and when I gave her my name which I refused to do till we had been talking for some minutes, as it happened to be a very good one, she considered that it was all right, and in another quarter of an hour we became very intimate. I then asked her if she knew Miss E——, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy. She replied that she did, and I requested her to introduce me, and offering her my arm we walked up to the young lady together, and I was introduced. Now thought I, I am going ahead a little. After the introduction I commenced a conversation with Miss E——, and a gentleman fortunately relieved me of my first acquaintance whose arm I had dropped. I continued my attentions to Miss E——, exerted myself to the utmost, and on the strength of my introduction and my agreeableness, I was soon intimate with her, and she excepted my arm. As I paced her up and down the room, I asked her if she knew the daughter of General S——, who was near us. She replied in the affirmative, and I requested an introduction, which was immediately complied with, and I offered Miss S——— my other arm, and paraded them both up and down the room, making them laugh not a little.

"Now I'm going ahead, thinks I, and my old brown coat looks remarkably well.

"Here is the President coming up," said Miss E——. "Do you know him?"

"I did once, a little, but he must have forgotten me since I have been in South America so long."

"The President came right up to us and addressed the young ladies; I made a sort of half bow.

"You don't recollect Mr. ——?" said Miss S——.

"I recollect the name well," replied the President. "You are well supported, Mr.——; you have the Navy and the Army on each side of you."

"And the Highest Officer of the State before me," replied I, with a low bow. "I ought, indeed, to feel proud. It makes amends for all the privation that I underwent in my last campaign, with General Bolivar, for the general and aid-de-camps fared no better than the meanest soldier."

"That last was a hit. I did not say that I was aid-de-camp to Bolivar, but they thought proper to fancy so; the President made me a bow, and as it appeared he wanted to have some information from that quarter; and he asked me many questions, all of which I was able to answer with precision. After a quarter of an hours conversation, during which the whole room were wondering who it was that was so intimate with the President. Presuming, as Bolivar's aid-de-camp that I could give him information upon a certain point, and not wishing to have the answer pub-lic, he said to the young ladies—

"I am going to do a very rude thing; I wish to ask a question, which Mr. ——— would not like to reply to except in confidence; I must take him away from you for a minute or two. I beg your pardon, Mr. ——, but I feel and shall truly be grateful for the great sacrifice you will make in giving up for one moment such charming socie, ty."

"I fear the loss will only be on my part," said I to the young ladies, as I dropped their arms and followed the President to a vacant spot near the orchestra. The question which the President put to me was one which I could not well answer, but he helped me out of the difficulty by answering it himself according to his views, and then appealing to me if it was not correct. I replied that I certainly was not at liberty, although I had left the service of General Bolivar, to repeat all that I knew; fortunately, continued I, bowing, "where such clear sightedness is apparent, there is no occasion for the question being answered.'

"You are right, Mr. ——, I wish all those about me had your discretion and high sense of honor," replied the President, who had one of my new brass buttons between his thumb and finger; "and perceive by your reply, that I was also right in my conjecture. I am much obliged to you, and I trust I shall see you at the Government house."

"I bowed and retired."

"I am going ahead now at all events, thought I, as every one was looking at me as I retreated. I had been walking arm-in-arm with the daughters of the two first officers of State, I had been in confidential communication with the President and that before all the *elite* of Washington. I can now venture to order another suit of clothes, but never will I forget you, my old brown coat.

"The next day the tailor came to me, he had heard what had taken place at the ball, and I amended my wardrobe. Everybody came to me for orders, and I ordered every thing. Cards were left in showers; I was received everywhere the President was my friend, and from that moment, I went ahead faster and faster every day, till I am, as you now see, well off, well married, and well up in the world.

"Now I do pertinaciously declare, that it was all owning to the old brown coat; and I have this cuff, which I show now and then to my wife to prove I am grateful, for had it not been for the old brown coat, I should never have been blessed with her for a companion."

"But, ——,' said his wife, round whose waist he had gently encircled his arm, "the old brown coat would have done nothing without the velvet collar and new brass buttons."

"Certainly not my dear."

"And they would not have effected much without they had been backed by ——,

"What?"

"*Impudence*," replied the lady, giving him a slight slap on the cheek.

A Judge's Opinion of Law. A learned Judge was once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds, and refused to pay him?

'Rather than bring an action,' said he, 'with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands'—and after a little rumination, he added:—'Aye and I would send him, moreover five pounds to cover all possible cost.'

Galvanic vs Wedding Rings. A staid and demure-looking lady called on Dr. Christie, a few days since. 'Will the Galvanic Rings cure depression of spirits?' she inquired. 'What has caused the complaint, madam?' asked the doctor, 'The loss of my husband,' mournfully ejaculated the lady. "Then you had better get a *wedding* ring,' said the doctor.—Exit the lady to do the same.

At Genoa, every attorney takes an oath not to undertake any cause he does not think just

FRIGHTENED AT A GONG.

We have heard a funny story told of a fellow residing in one of the tobacco-growing counties of Virginia, (says the New Orleans Picayune,) who recently made his first visit to Richmond, the capital of the 'Old Dominion,' for the purpose of selling his crops, seeing the sights, and rubbing off some of the rust which his 'backwoods fetching-up' had thrown upon his manners.

He reached Richmond about the middle of the forenoon, and was fortunate in selling his crop at an advantageous rate, and almost immediately.—Meeting with an old school-fellow—one who had lived in the city long enough to know its ways—he was advised to take up his lodings at Boyden's the crack house of the place, and thither he at once went with bag and baggage. Just before dinner his country friend called upon him, and found him comfortably located in a room just at the head of the first stairs. It was close upon dinner time.

'Supposing we take something to start an appetite,' said the chap who had 'just come down.'

'Agreed,' rejoined his city friend; 'a glass of wine and bitters for me.'

'Let's go down to the bar and get it,—dinner's most ready,' continued the tobacco-grower.

'We might as well have it up here,' was the rejoinder.

'Good lick; but how are we to call for it?'

'Ring that bell there.'

'What bell?'

'Pull that rope hanging there.'

The young fellow laid hold of the rope and gave it a jerk, and just at that moment the gong sounded for dinner. Never had he heard such a sound before, and the rumbling crash came upon his ear with a report that stunned him. He staggered back from the rope, raised both hands in horror, and exclaimed,

'Great Jerusalem, what a smash! I've broke every piece of crockery in the house! There aint a whole dish left! You must stick by me, old fellow,' addressing his friend; 'don't leave me in this scrape, for my whole crop won't half pay the breakage. What did you tell me to touch that cursed rope for?'

But before his friend, who was all but bursting with laughter, could answer a servant entered the room with—

'Did you ring the bell, sir?'

'Bell, no—hang your bell—I never touched a bell in my life: what bell? I never saw your bell!'

'Somebody rung the bell of this room, that's certain,' continued the servant.

'No, they didn't. There's nobody here that ever saw a bell,'—and then turning to his friend he exclaimed, aside, 'Let's lie him out of it; I shan't have a cent left to get home if I pay the entire damage. What do they set such rascally traps as that for, to take in folks from the country?'

After a violent fit of laughter, the friend was enabled to explain that it was only the gong sounding for dinner—a simple summons to 'walk down to soup,' got up on the Chinese plan.—They made their way to the dining-room, but it was sometime before the young tobacco-grower could get over the stunning and awful effects of that dreadful gong.

'It was a mercy,' he said, 'that the crash did not turn his hair gray on the spot.'

WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC. A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

'I had to work to-night,' he replied.

'Do you work for a living?' inquired the astonished girl.

'Certainly,' replied the young man: 'I am a mechanic.'

'My brother doesn't work, and I dislike the name of a mechanic,' and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for his wife. The young lady, who disliked the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable tool—a regular vagrant about grog-shops—and she, poor and miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

Ye who dislike the name of a mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress—beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard the well-fed pauper with all his rings, jewelry, brazen-facedness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent, and industrious mechanic.—Thousands have bitterly regretted the folly, who have turned their backs on honest industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a severe lesson. In this country, no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who will not work bodily or mentally, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to a hard-working man.

MIRABEAU'S EULOGY ON FRANKLIN. The following are the terms in which the Demosthenes of the French Revolution spoke of our venerated Franklin. On the morning after the intelligence of the death of Franklin reached Paris when the Assembly had convened, Mirabeau rose and spoke as follows:

Franklin—is dead!! The genius that freed America, and poured a flood of light over Europe, has returned to the bosom of divinity. The sage whom two worlds claim as their own, the man for whom the history of sciences and the history of Empires contend with each other, held, without doubt, a high rank in the human race. Too long have political cabinets taken formal note in the funeral panegyrics. Too long has the etiquette of Courts prescribed hypocritical mourning. Nations should wear mournings only for their benefactors. The Representatives of Nations should commend to their homage none but the heroes of humanity. The Congress has ordered throughout the United States a mourning for one month for the death of Franklin; and at this moment America is paying this tribute of veneration and gratitude to one of the fathers of her Constitution. Antiquity would have raised altars to the mighty genius who, to the advantage of mankind—compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth—was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants. Europe, enlightened and free, owes at least a token of rememberance and and regret to one of the greatest men who had ever been engaged in the services of philosophy and liberty. I propose that it be decreed, that the National Assembly, during three days, shall wear mourning for Benjamin Franklin.

Bill of Right. Ephraim relates the following:

'Boy, is your name Bob?'

'No.'

'What is it, then?'

'Why, sister Moll calls me 'Bub'—brother Sob calls me 'Will'—mother calls me 'Sonny'—but dad laughs, and says that I ought to be cy next, *Bills, of rights.*' cy they

'Ephraim, what is the price of two dinner.

'Ninepence, sir, I think.'

'What is the price of the STAR, for a week?'

'Six cents, sir.'

'Possible. Quite remarkable, isn't it? You had better step out and mention that to the people.'

'Ephraim, are you fond of music?'

'Yes particularly.'

'Don't you think the *bass*-oon is a most effective instrument?'

'Nothing to compare, Simon, to the *harp*-oon for *effect*—nothing.'

'Simon hit his knee with a hammar yesterday and began to cry.'

'Poh!' said Ephraim, 'what a fuss you do make at being a little *knock*-kneed.'

The steamboat Irene took a trip up the river yesterday. [Peoria Register.

Strange, that a steamboat should take a *'trip up'* without *falling over.*

Isn' this full of juice:

'A *sufficiency* has been truly and wittily defined as 'a little more than what a person has already got.'

Dutch Courtship. At Katwyck, it was formerly a piece of Dutch courtship for the wooer to take his mistress in his arms, carry her into the sea till she was more than knee deep, set her down on her feet, and then bear her out again, roll her over and over upon the sand hills by way of drying her.

Quite Squeamish. The Philadelphia Ledger says: 'A lady coming over from Mobile in the steamboat ——, refused to sleep in the state room which had been selected for her by the polite Captain, because she discovered a mail bag in the corner.'

Inquisitive. The Scotch peasent girl, that said of her brother, 'she could na see just what it was made him gang so often to stay so late to see one lassie; for *her* part she had rather hae the company of *one lad* than *twenty* lasses.

PATHETIC.

On a log, sat a frog
Weeping for his daughter,
Tears he shed, till his eyes were red,
Then jumped into the water and drowned himself.

Women and Clocks. A whimsical comparison being made between a clock and a woman, Charles Fox observed that he thought the simile bad; 'For,' said he, 'a clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them.'

The following short sentence of advice by Wm Penn, should be kept in the mind by all young persons who think of committing matrimony—'Never marry but for love, but see thou lovest what is lovely.'

'Burnt offerings and sacrifices,' as the auctioneer said when he sold the goods damaged at a conflagration.

The Spaniards have a proverb that 'drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.'

'Let us lay no temptation in the path of youth,' as the frog said, when he popped his head under water on seeing a boy pick up a stone.

Socrates, being asked what was the best mode of gaining a high reputation, said—'To be what you appear to be.'

Won't Stand. The Hon. O. H. Smith, late U. S. Senator from Indiana, has refused to run as Whig candidate for Governor of that State.

The Odd Fellows in the United States number over 100,000 members

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We learn from Capt. Beauvois, of the bark Chancellor, that on Sept. 21st the commanding officers of the English and French squadron, posted a bulletin in the commercial room in Buenos Ayres, declaring that port, and all others belonging to the republic, under blockade after the 24th; that all vessels arriving after that date should be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days to discharge and load.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22d, 1845.

Scenes are acting in this country, which, when inscribed on the page of history will cause all dispassionate and enlightened minds to pause in wonder and amazement.

Great Britain and France are pursuing in these waters a cours of action never exceeded, and but rarely equaled in atrocity.

After refusing to acknowledge the blockade of the government on the town of Montevideo, which is an undoubted billigerent right of an independent nation, they, the English and French authorities here, (I will not say governments) because this government refused to accede to the demand of Messrs. Ousley and Defaudis, of a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of their squadron from before Montevideo, have seized the squadron (belonging to an independent nation with whom they profess to be at peace;) have taken possession of the island of Martin Garcia, which commands the entrance of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, besides assisting in other ways the inside party at Montevideo with whom this government was at war; and when this government, to retaliate against these hostile acts of the agents of England and France, issued a decree prohibiting intercourse between the shore and English and French vessels of war, they (the said agents and commanders) declare port of Buenos Ayres under blockade from the 24th inst. and only allow 15 days for the departure of all vessels from the Port, to the entire destruction of all neutral and American commerce. It is understood here that the Hon. Wm. Brent, Jr. U. S. Charge d' Affairs, will protest against this illegal measure, as well as any European armed intervention in the affairs of a sister South American Republic.

The U. S. Brig Baindbridge, Com. Pennington arrived here on yesterday, from Montevideo, being the first American vessel of war we have had here for ten months.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

James Murray, imprisoned in the Jail in this city attempted to escape on Sunday morning. When the Jailer, Mr. Baker, went to supply his cell with coal, he came to the door to assist in getting it in, as is customary. Seizing a moment when the Jailor's back was turned, Murray threw a handful of black pepper and snuff in Baker's eyes, and then run. It was a severe eye-water for B. but not heeding it, he pulled after him. As it happened, John Williams, a Swede, (one of the witnesses in the slave case now pending,) was below, and saw the culprit run—and he also after him. Being below, he had a little the start of Baker. It was a pretty race, but a short one. Murray took down Exchange street, and when opposit Huntoon's confectionary, with a full head of steam on, Williams lit on his back. The additional momentum was too much for the poor fellow, and he went down, sliding a very pretty distance after he fell, barking his shins and putting him in a sad state of disquietude. Before he arose, Baker's hand was on his collar to help him up. He was returned to Jail and left in the dungeon to ruminate on the folly of scattering his pepper and snuff so profusely on a Sunday morning.—Argus.

STIRRING UP. The Correspondent of the New York Globe says that the reading of the message created a great excitement in the Senate Chamber, when that part was read where it is recommended that "Suitable stockades and blockhouse forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey," &c. &c. and at the conclusion of the passage—"It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory,"—the British minister, Mr. Packenham, was observed to rise from his seat, and in some haste leave the Senate Chamber; and the French Minister, Mons Pageot, was seen to smile most significantly.

Accuracy. We learn that the accounts of Mr. Van Ness, the late collector of the port of N. York, have been adjusted, and finally closed on the books of the treasury. It appears that the accounts as made out at the custom house, were ballanced, all the public moneys received being stated to have been paid over and accounted for; and the result of a treasury examination is a difference merely of 47 cents, in an amount of about $20,000,000

RECALL OF MR. PACKENHAM. The statement copied by us a few days since, from the Boston Post, that Mr. Packenham had been recalled by the British Government, is confirmed by facts recently transpired. We learn from various sources, that the rejection by the British Plenipotentiary, of Mr. Polk's proposition to establish the 49th parrallel of North latitude as the boundary between the territories of the two countries, so far from being in conformity with positive instructions from home, is considered by the British government as a false step in diplomacy, and that Mr. Packenham has been recalled therefor and is now expecting the arrival of his successor.

The Sabbath Convention at Philadelphia did not consider itself an ecclesiastical, but only a civil body. Two attempts were made to raise a committee to wait on the editors of the morning papers to ask them to abandon Sunday, but they were both voted down.

Don't you think my eyes look quite killing this morning?" said a dandy to a smart girl; and he twisted his visionaries in the most cruel and facinating manner.

"They remind me," said the damsel, "of a cod-fish dying of a tooth-ache."

29th Congress.——1st Session.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

IN SENATE. Nothing of importance done; except the reading of the Message.

The Florida senators drew lots for places in the classes; Mr. Levy, drew the longest term, and will serve till March, 1851; Mr. Westcott, till 1849.

IN HOUSE. Mr. French was elected Clerk unanimously, he having received the Democratic nomination in caucus, over Mr. Weller, by a very large majority, 78 to 26.

Mr. C J. Ingersol submitted the memorial from Oregon, asking protection—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayley moved to go into the election of public printer—agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment, to let the printing out to the lowest bidder, and supported the proposition in an animated speech of some length.

Mr. Bayley, replied in an equally animated manner—both speakers advocated economy.

Five minutes after this the President's message came in and was read by the clerk.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved the printing of 50,000 copies of the message for the distribution among the members.

The committee appointed on the rules of the House are Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, Mr. J Q. Adams, Mr Hamlin, Mr. Hunter, Mr Chapman, Mr. Bowlin, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Caleb B Smith and Mr. Reed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

IN SENATE. No business of great importance was transacted to-day. The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before the Senate and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Allen 25,000 copies of the President's message were ordered to be printed, for the circulation of the Senate.

IN HOUSE. The debate on the election of printer was resumed, and principally confined between Messrs. Davis of Kentucky, and Bayley of Virginia. The House finally came to a vote on the question, and Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss were elected public printers to the House—Ritchie & Heiss receiving 123 votes—Fisk & Dow 69—Gales & Seaton 4—and Jefferson & Co 2

The House elected Mr. Newton Lane Sergeant-at-arms Cornelius S. Whitney door keeper, and James R. Johnson, Postmaster of the House. Adj

THURSDAY, Dec 4.

IN SENATE Mr Breese of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the Vice President (Mr Dallas,) as presiding officer of the Senate to appoint the standing committees

A debate ensued on this proposition—Messrs. Allen, and Breese advocating it, and Benton and Mangum opposing it,

The question was then taken and the resolution was rejected—ayes 20, nays 21.

A resolution was then adopted fixing on Monday next as the day on which the Senate would elect, by ballot, the standing committees

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday next.

IN HOUSE. A resolution previously offered by Mr. Cobb to apportion the seats in the hall to the members by lot was taken up and debated

There was much merriment on the occasion, which was increased by one member opposing the resolution on the ground of its being unconstitutional. The seats already taken by the members has become vested in the occupants, and the constitution forbade the interference with them.

The argument did not prevail, for a motion to lay the resolutions on the table was rejected—ayes 88, nays 113.

This having indicated that a majority were in favor of the resolution, it was adopted without further debate, and the members proceeded to select their seates, which was done by the names of all the members being placed in a box on separate pieces of paper, and as they were drawn out one after another by the clerk, each member at the call of his name selected his seat.

The House adjourned over to Monday, to give the Speaker time to select the standing committees.

Generosity of a Lord. A butcher's boy in Oxford Market, London, was employed in sorting some waste paper, which had been purchased at a common rag shop, and among a quantity of useless circulars discovered an envelope directed to Lord Ashby, containing a hundred pound note. The boy gave it to his mistress, who immediately carried it to Lord Ashby. The 'noble lord' instantly—turned the woman out of his house, and the next day entered a prosecution against both her and the boy for the felonious act of breaking open the letter! The above facts are stated in the London Times. What a pretty note of admiration would be set up in the London papers, if any man of a lord's importance, on this side of the Atlantic, had rewarded honesty in this manner!

Mississippi against the world. A lady in Marion county has given birth to eight children, four pair of twins, the eldest of which are not 4 years of age, to wit: twins in '42, '43, '44, '45—six girls and two boys—all living, and in a "perfect state of salubrity."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA AT BOSTON—FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Thursday the 4th inst.

The British ports were not, and it is now believed, will not be opened to free trade in corn. It is said that Sir Robert Peel was in favor of such a measure, but that he was overruled by the Duke of Wellington.

It would now seem that the danger of famine or serious scarcity of bread stuffs, has been exagerated, and that matters are nothing near as bad as has been represented. Wilmer & Smith's European Times states unreservedly that the ports will not be opened, and that the present emergency will not be regarded as warranting the calling of Parliament together before the usual time. The weather, too, for a fortnight previous to the sailing of the Cambrie, has been such as to enable the farmers to take the best precautions for arresting the disease in the potatoes, and much has been done in the way of saving what had been thought irrecoverable lost. The injury, however, in that respect, will be so considerable as to cause much hardship, and perhaps distress.

There was little activity in the American provision markets. The corn market continued to rise, and the averages to fall. The belief was gaining ground that before the end of the year corn would be admitted at the lowest duty,—a shilling a quarter. The quantity of flour coming from the United States had been exaggerated in some journals. The cotton market partook of the general depression of business. The stock of cotton in the manufacturing districts was getting low. American wool was commanding special attention in the English market, and competing successfully with that from the English Pacific ports. A large sale of wool from the U States was to take place in the latter part of November. Trade in the manufacturing districts was comparatively prostrated. The railway mania and its effects had depressed the energies of the manufacturers, and induced them to move with extreme caution.

THE OREGON QUESTION

Rumors and anticipations in regard to the President's Message, had occasioned some excitement on the subject. It was rumored that the President would take high grounds, even higher than that of his inaugural address. The subject, it is said, has occupied a great deal of the attention of the British Cabinet, during their late frequent and protracted settings. Wilmer & Smith remarks:—"There appears to be something very warlike in the wind, for the activity on the sea board, and in the naval arsenals, is as steady and unremitting as when we noticed the subject a month or six weeks ago."

Reports multiply and strenghten, that there is disease among the sheep and cattle in Ireland; in some parts of Wicklow and Kildare, the flocks are said to be dying fast.

The harvest in Spain has been abundant, and general surprise is felt that the English government does not send there for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to France, Germany and Russia.

In Germany, the harvest has been very fair.—Potatoes have suffered cruelly from the malady.

Deplorable accounts of the ravals of the harvest in Sweden continue to be received.

A rumor from Russia, which had obtained but little credit, states that Nicholas intended to abdicate in favor of his successor, and that when he left St. Petersburg for Italy this had been resolved upon.

A letter from Madrid states, that as 200 convicts were being conducted from Carthagena to the Canal of Castile, they rose upon the troops escorting them, massacred them all, hanged the commanding officer on a tree, and escaped in different directions

Latest accounts from Naples represents that the crater of Vesuvius has lately putforth unusual appearance

Vesuvius. Extract of a letter from Naples, in a French paper:—"Mount Vesuvius now exhibits a most singular and unwonted appearance, the excessive heat of the fire and constant explosions having scoped out the crater. Those who are curious enough to venture as far as the outward brink will preceive a sort of inverted cone, from the center of which rises the flaming lava. It would seem that the late eruptions, constantly depositing lava around this opening, have so nearly blocked it up as to leave a very small aperture. If this should continue, we are likely some fine morning, to behold the top of the mountain covered, as it were, with a hat of the same description as that which last century was lumeled into the air like a rocket, to the great terror and consternation of the neighboring population."

American Clocks at the Liverpool Custom House. The Liverpool papers contain the advertisement of 660 American Clocks, from the celebrated manufactury of Mr. C. Jerome, seized and condemned for some infraction of the law relative to the advelorem duty, and to be sold by auction. Also at the same time and for the same cause, 100 boxes American cheese

Great Excitement in the Cherokee Nation.—We learn by an extra from the Arkansas Intelligencer of the 12th, that several hundred Cherokees turned out, with the determination to apprehend the murderer of R. J. Meigs, a prominent Indian, at all hazards. According to information from Evansville, on the Cherokee line, 11 Indians had been killed and 18 wounded. Of this number were Starr, the father of the murderers, and Rider. Wash Starr, and another man were wounded, and had fled to Evansville for protection. Upon receiving this information at Fort Smith, General Arbuckle despatched Major Bonneville to the scene of action, where he was met by Capt. Boone's company of dragoons

"An extraordinary surgical operation" was lately performed—which was the complete removal of the patient to another world. The physician's doing we?

THE OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of Dec. 5, says:

"I have just had a glance at some of the correspondence and it looks about as warlike at the close as the most chivalrous could desire.

On the 12th of July, 1845, Mr. Buchanan, in a long despatch, setting forth the nature and extent of our claims to Oregon, concludes with a proposition to make the boundary between us and Great Britain the 49th parallel of latitude to the sea, including the south end of Vancouver's Island, but offering to Great Britain any port or depot which she might select on that Island south of 49 degrees.

In the course of a few days thereafter, on the 29th of July, Lord Pakenham replies to Mr. Buchanan, rearguing the grounds of controversy between the two nations, and asking a more reasonable offer than the one which Mr. Buchanan had made, and which Great Britain could not accept. I believe Lord Pakenham wishes the controversy to be about the land between the 49th parallel of latitude and the Columbia river. He considers that we have no claim North of 49 degrees and that if any compromise be made it should be between that parallel and the river, or up to the river.

The last paper is one from Mr. Buchanan, dated August 30th, in which he suggests to Mr. Pakenham that he should have submitted the offer to his government before concluding to reject it. The letter is a very long one, and, concludes with a withdrawal of the offer which he had made, and asserting out title to the whole of Oregon.

The correspondence displays the diplomatic powers of the contending parties, who put their national claims in the best light.

The Mormons and Anti-Mormons seem to persist in their mutual depredations and outrages. The Warsaw Signal of the 19th ult., says that the house of Mr B C Bridge, near that town was burglariously entered and robbed in the night, and that the robbers were traced towards the Mormon settlement, but were not taken. The haystack of a man named Hancock was recently set on fire; and as the inmates of the house ran out to extinguish the flames, they were fired upon, one of them named Durfee, a Mormon being killed. It is said that Major Warren has arrested three persons charged with this murder. On the night of the 12th some person went to the house of a Mormon named Rice, who was suspected of having murdered a man named Daubenbeyer—took him out, and set fire to the premises. Every thing was consumed. The Signal says that the Mormons have disposed of nearly all the lands, to which they have any title, in the south part of Hancock county. This is the case in the vicinity of Fountain Green. Around La Harpe, but few sales have been made and this is the case in the neighborhood of Nauvoo They are said to ask unreasonably high prices for it.

Great Pigeon Roost. The Miner's Express, published at Dubeque, notices a wonderful pigeon roost in the forks of the Maquoketa Jackson county. It is three miles long and half a mile in width. There can be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nest and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land; and in passing to or fro, they darken the air with their numbers, break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs and the noise is so loud that when a gun is fired amongst them, the report cannot be heard, and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day the birds returning as soon as you can load.

Look out for Counterfeits. A most dangerous counterfeit of the Mexican dollar has made its appearance, and is well calculated to deceive even good judges of coin The counterfeit consists of two plates of silver, of the value of 12 1-2 cents each, over a piece of copper or brass—The plates are distinct from the copper; the base and pure metals are not mixed, and hence the counterfeit will stand the test of chemical agents. The mint marks, figures, &c. are of course stamped upon the pure silver plates, which are joined on the edge of the dollar so nearly as to defy scrutiny. They are of the date of 1845

We should suppose such a counterfeit might easily be detected by its manner of ringing. A clear, unbroken tone would hardly be elicited from three separate plates of metal united only by contiguity.

At the present term of the Supreme Court, sitting at Bangor, Richard Varney, of Bradley, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. His victim was Peleg G Otis, whom he attacked while passing on the road with a hoe and in the struggle which ensued he broke the neck of the deceased.

☞ Judge Preble, the President of the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad Company, sailed Monday afternoon of last week from Boston for England, in the Britannia. He goes out on business in connection with the Rail Road, for the success of which he is an indefatigable laborer.—Lord Metcalfe, late Governor General of Canada, also a warm friend to the enterprise, took passage for England in the Brittania

Hon Abbot Lawrence and Hon Nathan Appleton of Boston, are receiving very kind treatment from their whig brethren because they refuse to play tomfool any longer by opposing the annexation of Texas.

An exchange wishes to know whether a building, when it takes fire in the cellar, burns *up* or burns *down*!

New species of fowl. The Belfast Journal feasted on "Turkies" Thanksgiving day. Isn't this a *fowl* barbarism?

What tree yields the most profit to tailors? The Cabbage tree!

'I'll take your part,' as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner

The Manchester Murder. It is supposed that the murderers of Parker have been discovered at Manchester, having been residing there ever since the murder. Much excitement prevailed, and developments were soon expected.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 16, 1845.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

By extracts from the Report of the Post Master General, which we find in our exchange papers, we learn that the revenue of the Department was, on the 30th of June, 1845, $4,289,841,80; the expenditures, $4,320,731.09; the nett revenue, after deducting commissions of Postmasters, and contingent and incidental expenses, $2,942,217,27. The estimated falling off from change in the rates of postage, under the new law, is at the rate of 45 per cent. Assuming this to be correct, and that the savings on contracts let and to be let will equal the expenses of new routes and improved service, there will be a diminution of means at the end of the fiscal year, of $1,333,967.

The reduction of the cost of transportation of mails in the New England States and New York for the year ending 30th of June next,—while the same amount of services will be performed as last year, will be $262,732. The letting of new routes in the same States will amount to $36,260. Of 67 Railroad contracts in these States, only 25 have been adjudged in consequence of exorbitant demands. The railroad service performed is *one-tenth* part of the whole, the pay they receive is *one-fifth* part.

The report alludes to the frauds committed under the weight system, and cites an instance where one envelope which accidentally broke and was marked postpaid $1.60, contained 100 letters, which were liable to $10.00 postage. Recommends, if the weight system be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single postage.

At present he believes the printed matter is *nine-tenths* of the weight conveyed in the mails, and that it pays only one-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 50 miles; 10 cents for a single letter over 50 and under 300 miles; and 15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rate as at present.

He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter, out of the mails if they think proper; also, a limitation of the number of exchange papers which editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse that may be practised under the law as at present.

He also recommends the restoration of the franking privilege to the Postmasters; and that all persons under the old law, who, being in the employment of the Government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them.

He also recommends most earnestly and energetically the making the *payment of all postage imperative upon all senders.* The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage of which is lost to the Government; as well as an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the offices.

The Magnetic Telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost, between the 1st of April and 1st of October, $3,211 99, (including Prof Morse's salary,) and the receipts have been $413 41.

The following propositions are presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, as embodying the principles upon which the imposition of taxes for the support of the Government should be based:—

1. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government economically administered.

2. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3. That below such rate discriminations may be made descending in the scale of duties, as for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed upon luxuries.

5. That all minimums and all specific duties should be abolished, and ad valorem duties substituted in their place, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual value.

6. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for or against any class or section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended, because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for revenue, and might sink that revenue below the wants of the Government.

The Secretary also recommends the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury; the adoption of the Warehousing system; and the graduation and reduction of the prices of the public lands, which have been subject to private entry for a specified period.

To the report is appended a number of tables embracing a great variety of facts and results in connection with the working of our present system of raising revenue.

We shall in a future number publish a table showing the present state of the finances of the Government.

A correspondent of the Argus gives an account of a thrilling scene at Turner the 27th ult. In the severe storm of that day, four persons were crossing the bridge at Bradford's Village when the railing was blown off with great force, one of the persons stooped, and thus escaped; another was thrown partially off, but grasped a timber and recovered himself; while

the other two were thrown off the bridge, carried over the dam and thrown upon the rocks. All the bedsteds in the village were uncorded for the purpose of obtaining a rope long enough to reach from the bridge to the rocks in order to rescue them. The feat was at length performed and the rescue effected.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1846. By the politeness of the publisher, S. N. Dickinson, we have received this annual visitor. It is "got up" with all the neatness and beauty of typography, &c., for which the publisher is so justly celebrated. It contains over 150 pages in addition to the usual calander pages, a map of the City, worth the price of the work to a stranger visiting Boston, and a map of the various Railroads diverging from the City of Notions, with their termini and depots, and the distances of each from Boston. It contains a list of the various and multitudinous occupations of its inhabitants and their locations, or places of business; and as a pocket-guide for country merchants, and others, visiting that city on business, it will be invaluable. The present is a decided improvement upon all former editions.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive by a notice in the Democrat of last week, in speaking of the examination of Haskell Houghton on the charge of stealing Mr. Penley's horse, you designate the accused as a "*graduate of Thomaston.*" I suggest whether such a remark is not inconsistent with the familiar principle of law that every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, and whether it is not calculated to prejudice the rights of the prisoner in the eyes of a community already too much excited to judge his case impartially. ☞

We receive the suggestion of our correspondent with all due defference, and would simply state that the designation was neither intended to aid or injure the accused in public opinion, but as a mere quotation of language in daily use; as a *definite* designation of the individual. We assure our correspondent, we are not so vain as to believe that any designation or subroquet applied by us to the guilty or innocent would swerve Justice from her course in the least, though it might prevent others from being candidates for an education in the State Seminary.—ED. DEM.

Mr. Calhoun has been elected to the United States Senate from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Huger. The vote for Mr. Calhoun was nearly unanimous—135 out of 139. The correspondent of the Charleston Patriot says that Mr. Calhoun consented to be run for the Senatorship with the distinct understanding that his frinds are not hereafter on any terms, to couple his name, as a candidate, with the Presidency of the Union.

Burying alive.—A correspondent of the Tribune writing from Baltimore, says—

A most horrid case of burying alive, occurred a few weeks since in our city, and which, although generally talked of, has out of respect to the friends of the deceased, been excluded from the public prints. A young lady was taken sick, and died very suddenly, as was supposed by the family and physician, and was placed in her coffin and carried to the depository of the family, and placed in the family vault. A few days afterwards on visiting the vault, they were struck with the horrible sight of the young lady in her burial clothing, out of the coffin, and sitting up against the side of the wall—dead!

As may be supposed, the discovery has plunged a family and a large circle of acquaintance in the deepest anguish. It was found on examining the coffin that the lid had been forcibly pressed off by the young woman, who had actually been buried before the vital spark had fled, and who had returned to consciousness but to die the most horrible of deaths! Many may doubt this, but it is too true to be denied.

ERROR.—An error accidentally occurred in our last number. The name of John Wright was inserted in the notice of Houghton's commitment instead of that of Nathan Wright. The error was not observed until too late for correction in that number.

Emigration into Florida.—The Jacksonville Statesman of the 8th ult., says the emigration into Florida is unprecedented, and that the interior is filling up rapidly with settlers. Scarcely a day passes without the addition of new comers.

Madame Rothschild. The venerable Madame Rothschild of Frankfurt, now fast approaching to her hundredth year, being a little indisposed last week, remonstrated in a friendly way with her physician on the inefficiency of his prescriptions. "*Que voulez vous Madame?*" said he, "unfortunately we cannot make you younger." "You mistake, doctor," replied the witty lady, "I do not ask you to make me younger. It is older I desire to become."

New Salt Spring. A new Salt Spring has been discovered at Canastota, 25 miles East of Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. It was discovered in digging a well in the fresh water. At a depth of 30 feet a cavity was met with, in a red, indurated clay, or rock, in which the brine boiled up The water is said to be as strong as that of Syracuse.

New Instrument of War. Rifled Cannon, made of wrought iron, have been recently invented. They can be manufactured at one third the cost of brass cannon, and will throw a ball much farther, and with greater accuracy.

A proposition to recommend the removal of the Seat of Government of the U. S. from Washington to Cincinnati, made at the Memphis Convention, was rejected almost unanimously—the mover and one other only voting in favor.

Auspicious. The organization of Congress was speedily and harmoniously effected. The spirit that governed the democratic members is worthy of all praise. It is ominous of future union, which is success.

The Plurality System. In the Legislature of Vermont, the House has rejected a bill for the adoption of the plurality system in elections, by a vote of 100 to 82.

Speed. The President's Message was conveyed per Baltimore to Boston, (about 400 miles,) in 21 hours.

The Penobscot closed Sunday night 8th inst.

Music! Music!!

Those wishing to unite in forming a *Band of Music* are requested to meet at the "Democrat Office" next Friday Eve, Dec. 19, at six o'clock, for the purpose of taking the "necessary steps in the premises"

By request of
SEVERAL MUSICIANS.

Dec. 12th, 1845.

☞ *Fifty thousand persons* have fallen victims to Pulmonary Consumption, in the Cities of Boston, N York, and Philadelphia, during only thirty years, as the bills of mortality will show.

But a remedy for Consumption—and perfect one—has at length been discovered. The Hungarian Balsam of Life, is a medicine of acknowledged efficacy in this disease, both in Europe and America. That it has cured, and will cure Consumption in its most dangerous forms, there is abundant and conclusive evidence.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thanksgiving Eve, by America Bisbee, Esq., Mr. Abner Benson and Miss Adaline Tuell, both of this town.

In this town, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. Thomas Witt, of Norway, and Miss Rachel L. Porter, of this town.

In Buckfield, by Joseph Turner, Esq., Mr. Martin G. Turner, and Miss Rachell W. Merrill, both of B.

In Buckfield, Dec. 4th, by Elder Wm. C. Witham, Mr. Charles W. Davis, of this town, and Miss Margret Creasey of Buckfield.

In Portland, by Rev. Mr., Condit, Samuel Hanson, Esq., and Miss Persis Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Greeley, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., Mrs. Pray, wife of Mr. Abraham Pray, aged about 70.

In Waterville, Phebe K., wife of Col. E. H. Scribner, aged 62 years.

In Wells, Benjamin Penny, a soldier of the revolution, aged 88.

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;

Hard Ware and Cutlery;

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;

HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes; Feathers &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—20 bbls CLEAR PORK, packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c., which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods, according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—

25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
3000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Shipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2500 Wool Skins, before the Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c

DENISON & FYLER.

Norway Falls, Nov 25, 1845 5w52

N. B. Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A C Denison & Co must be paid without fail previous to the first of January, 1846

DENISON & FYLER

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Benjamin Harford's Tavern, in Lovell,—All the right in equity which ELI WHITNEY, of Stow, in said County of Oxford, has to redeem the Farm in said Stow on which he now dwells, containing about fifty acres with the buildings thereon Said Lot is bounded on the Easterly side by the line of the town of Lovell, and being fifty four rods wide on the line of Lovell and extending Westwardly far enough to make fifty acres

JOHN C. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff
Stow, December 15th, 1845 3w52

RELOVED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices.

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel.
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool.
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads

Portland, Nov. 1, 1845 4w48

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

CROCKER, GILLET & CUMMINGS,

is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS CROCKER,
DENNIS GILLET
E. C CUMMINGS

Oct. 4th, 1845, 6w 23

THE Manufacturing business will be continued at Locke's Mills as formerly under the name and firm of

Crocker, Cummings & Co.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING.

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods or estate of ELI TWITCHELL, *Junior*, of Rushville, New York, in the County of ———, Yeoman, to the value of two hundred dollars, and summon the said Twitchell, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at PARIS, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D 1845, then and there in our said Court to answer unto PHEBE K. RUSSELL, of Bethel in said County, Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, in a plea of the case, for that whereas the said defendant, heretofore and in the life time of the said Ezra T. Russell, since deceased, to wit: on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, made his certain promissory note in writing bearing date a certain day and year therein mentioned, to wit: the same day and year aforesaid, and thereby then and there promised to pay, in one year from date thereof, to the said Russell or order the sum of ninety dollars for value received, by means whereof, and by force of the Statute made and provided in such case, he the said defendant then and there became liable to pay to the said Russell the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; and being so liable he the said defendant in consideration thereof, afterwards and in the life time of said Russell, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at Bethel aforesaid undertook and faithfully promised the said Russell to pay him the said sum of money, in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of said note. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as she says) the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq, *at Paris, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

Phebe K Russell, adm'rx, Pl'ff. } v { *Eli Twitchell, Jr Def't.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
32 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—*To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or the Constable of the Town of Hartford,* GREETING.

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods and estate of FREDERICK ELLIS, of Hartford, aforesaid, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at PARIS, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto DEPLORA H BISBEE, of Buckfield, in said County, Gunsmith, in a plea of the case, for that the said Defendant at said Buckfield on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1840, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised the Plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of thirty dollars and fifty nine cents in the month of January then next, with interest. Yet the defendant, though often requested, hath not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff, (as she says) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J G COLE, CLERK

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Deplora H. Bisbee, Pl'ff } v { *Frederick Ellis, Def't.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be held at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G COLE, CLERK

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
32 Attest—J G COLE, CLERK.

One Cent Reward!

RAN away, on Wednesday, December tenth, current, BRIGHAM SMITH, an indented apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Hartford: therefore, notice is hereby given to caution all persons against harbouring or trusting said Elijah on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him, but no charges whatever. EZEKIEL HOLLISTER.

Hartford, December 17th, 1845 3w52

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss—December 8th, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Bretton & Washburn, in Livermore, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January A D 1846, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right, title and interest, and equity of redemption which Isaac Fuller has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Hartford, in said County, and which he had in and to the same at the time when attached upon the original writ, to wit: on the first day of May, A. D. 1845,—being the same farm which the said Isaac Fuller purchased of Ezekiel and Edward Fuller by Deed of the tenth day of January, A D 1845, and on the same day Mortgaged to Isaac Strickland, Esq., for about three hundred dollars And also the right which the said Isaac Fuller may have of redeeming from the purchaser and equity of redemption which may have been sold on Execution against said Isaac Fuller. For further particulars reference is had to said Deed.

31 JOHN MONROE, Deputy Sheriff

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS ALFORD BARRETT, of Gorham in the County of Cumberland, yeoman, by his deed of Mortgage dated the second day of August, in the year 1837, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 88, page 350, mortgaged to Sarah Richardson, of Durham in said County of Oxford, widow, a certain parcel or tract of land situated in said town of Deerfield it being the North end of Lot numbered Four, in the Eighth Range of Lots in said town of Deerfield, containing sixty seven acres, more or less, (for a particular description of which, reference may be had to said Records:) and whereas, said Mortgage was duly assigned to me, the subscriber, by said Sarah Richardson, on the 25th day of April, A. D 1843, which deed of assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 41, page 53; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken I therefore claim to foreclose the same.

Oct 22, 1845 JACOB SEVERY.

Oxford, ss. W. D. Court, Nov. Term, A. D. 1845.

To the Hon. Judge of the Western District Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM H. MCCRILLIS, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain Real Estate situated in said County of Oxford, as tenant in common with sundry co-tenants unknown to your Petitioner, to wit:—Township numbered Five in the First Range of Townships in said County of Oxford. Said Township contains by estimation thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, subject to a reservation of one thousand acres for public uses—of said number of acres subject to said reservation, your Petitioner is seized of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres in fee simple as tenant in common as aforesaid. Being so seized and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your Petitioner prays this Hon. Court that partition of said Township be made and that his proportion of the same may be set out to him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

WILLIAM H. McCRILLIS,
By STEPHEN EMERY & SON,
His Attorneys.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1845.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon
3w29 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Amos Gardner, late of Dixfield, deceased, are notified that six months from the 21st day of October, 1845, are allowed to them to exhibit and prove their claims; and for the reception thereof the undersigned will be in session at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield, on Friday, the 20th day of February, and Friday, the 20th day of March, and Friday, the 17th day of April next, from 10 A. M to 4 o'clock P M of said days.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, } Commissioners
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } on said Estate.
November 10th, 1845. 28

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., September 20, 1845.

Besse, Miss Olive	Irish, Eben'r
Bandit, Paul	Jackson, Jacob
Chandler, Miss Harriet N.	Maxim, Zenas
Cummings, Jairus L 2	Parlin, Robinson
Crocker, Jonathan	Ryerson, Miss Charlotte J.
Cushman Albert	Robinson, Preston 2
Caldwell, J. P.	Robinson, Mrs Mary
Clerk of Courts, 38	Ramsdell Job
Dean, Edmund	Swift, Mrs Lucy
Dunham, Sebra	Simonton, Mrs Charlotte
Daniels, Jacob	Stevens, Miss Luthera
Daniels, Miss Harriet	Skillings, Robert
Durell, Samuel F.	Sturtevant, Mrs. Polly
Dickson, Mrs E. W.	Swift, Alvin
Evans, Miss Clarinda J.	Tarbox, Miss R. C.
Felton, Jona. W	Verell, Daniel H.
Hubbard, Hiram	Verell, Daniel
Hathaway, Milo	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

OXFORD, ss.

Court of County Commissioners.

AN adjourned Term of the Court of County Commissioners will be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J G COLE, CLERK.
Clerk's Office, Nov. 24, 1845. 30

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stearnes, Jr., of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1844, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest, annually, as recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65, Page 227. Said right in equity, as aforesaid is already seized on Execution on a prior attachment and advertised to be sold on the 27th day of December next, and if sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem, as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first and above mentioned. the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 27th, 1845. 3w

PRENTISS & RAWSON,

Attornies and Counsellors at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

☞Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block, over H. J Flagg's Store.

H E PRENTISS.
J F RAWSON.
Nov. 11, 1845. 6m *

BY virtue of an Execution to me in hands I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Inn of N. M. Marble, in Paris, in the County of Oxford,—All the right which WILLIAM STEARNS, Jr., of said Paris, has in Equity to redeem the Homestead Farm on which he lives in said town—the same having been mortgaged to Alanson Mellen, as deed defines and annual interest from the 29th day of January, 1844, as will appear by the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 65, page 227

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff
Paris, November 8, 1845. 27

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of

ISRAEL PAUL,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN LEAVITT

Livermore, Nov. 25, 1845. 29

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JEREMIAH HICKS,

late of Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALPHEUS SWANN

Oct. 21, 1845. 3w

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **George W. Cushman**, Administrator of the estate of Harrison Whitman, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

Alpheus Swann, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Hicks late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also a Petition of the Widow for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Benjamin F. Whitcomb, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Whitcomb, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of Administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

Alfred Lufkin, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Lufkin, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Josiah Dudley, Guardian of Eveline Dudley, minor child of Moses Dudley, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Nathan F. Twitchell, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Eli Twitchell, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Nathan F. Twitchell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **Simon Seavey**, Administrator of the estate of Clement Seavey, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Lewis B. White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Eben Steele, Administrator of the estate of John Allen, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the fifth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm on which Robert Fierpont now lives, in Livermore in said County of Oxford, containing about forty acres of land with the buildings thereon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

SUBULON NORTON, Guardian of said Robert Fierpont.
November 24th, 1845 3w

POETRY.

THE GAME OF LIFE.

The little Miss at three years old,
Plays with her doll, and prattles;
The little Master, stout and bold,
Plays with his drum and rattles.

The Boy, detesting musty books,
Loves romping with the lasses;
And Miss grows older, studies looks,
And plays with looking glasses.

The jolly Toper, fond of fun,
Plays with his friends at drinking;
The Sportsman plays with dog and gun,
And Wise Men play at thinking.

The Beauty, full of haughty airs,
When young, plays at tormenting,
But wrinkled, turns to other cares,
Gay sports at last repenting.

Wretched from self-created wo,
The Miser's game is hoarding;
And when he meets his country's foe,
The Sailor plays at boarding.

The Lawyer plays his game so well
As gets him many a greeting;
The Auctioneer with things to sell;
The glutton plays at eating.

To play at dosing, Doctors know
A lengthy case is cheering;
And those who would to Congress go
Play at electioneering.

With ledger busied, Merchants take
A game at calculation;
And Congressmen too often make
A plaything of the nation.

By speaking much and doing nought.
By bustling, threat'ning, raving,
Congress the nation have not taught,
That they have played at saving.

With looks profound, and thoughtful mind,
Projectors play at scheming;
Till worn with care, at last they find
They've all along been dreaming.

The lover sighs, and woful, wan,
Plays day and night at fretting;
While, laughing at the silly man,
His Delia sports coquetting.

Cowards, with none but cowards nigh,
Are fond of gasconading;
And Statesmen fawn, and cringe, and lie,
And play at masquerading.

At setting types the Printers play,
And sometimes with their quills;
Their Patrons do not play, they say,
At paying off their bills.

The Player plays for wealth and fame;
And thus all play together,
Till death at last disturbs the game,
And stops their play forever.

A KISSING HOLIDAY.

The English Correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of one of the Easter Holidays, which he passed at a small town in the heart of Statfordshire:

"On descending to the little parlour of the inn on Monday morning, I perceived that all the household were in their gayest attire, and that no one entertained any serious notions of work or business. I had despatched my solitary breakfast of ham and eggs and other country dainties, and was looking out with mixed feelings of delight and envy upon the prospect before me, when the door of my room was suddenly flung open, and six rosy cheeked, ringletted young women entered, tittering very much; and looking very foolish at each other, and then at me.

I am not vain—but to give the devil his due, I am rather a handsome fellow—my mother has told me so a thousand times; so, upon the whole, I was rather gratified by this piece of admiring attention. But to be left alone in a little parlor with half a dozen girls, requires some nerve, and I confess I began to feel rather qualmish. I am rather bashful, besides—very bashful—and therefore had a repugnance to thus being exhibited gratis, and so to put an end to the scene, I said in as careless a tone as I could command, "What's the matter, Emma?" "Well, sir," she answered, "I see you don't understand our ways, but you must sit in this chair if you please." And she indicated a chair which I had not perceived, in the back staves of which were entwined with laurel, ivy and flowers.

Anxious to conciliate them, I complied, and resigned myself to my fate with desperate fortitude. Scarcely had I taken my seat when they lifted me up in the chair, as high as they could three or four times, laughing most outrageously at my looks of bewildered horror. I gave myself up for lost; an unfortunate young man who had strayed in the rustic wilderness far from his home and his friends, entrapped, ensnared and forcibly carried away by six violently pretty girls; but if I was horror-struck at this proceeding, judge what was my consternation when the leader of the assailants, that very Emma, who had brought my breakfast half an hour before, and leered upon me as only a charming, wicked maiden can leer, advanced, seized me round the neck, and impressed upon my half parted lips a ferocious kiss. This was the climax. I defied destiny for that instant and resolved to meet my fate like a martyr.—"La, sir," said Emma, "I declare, you are quite alarmed; I must have another, just to bring you to your senses." And she *had* another, and it did bring me to my senses. How soon one gets used to kissing. All my terror had been vanished by the salute of the third damsel, and I repaid the "lip service" of the sixth with interest. I got so fond of the sport that I even wanted to repeat the performance and would not have cared to employ the entire day in such pastime.

"Now sir," said Emma, you must know that this is our 'heaving day;' to day the young girls heaves the young men, whoever they can catch, gentle or simple; and to-morrow the young men heaves we, if they catch us, and them as don't get a kiss, man or woman, pays forfeit." I was also informed that it was customary to give some trifling gratuity to the ladies as a keep-sake; a practice to which I conformed, by giving them a trifle of money, which they did not keep long, and they left me well pleased with the success of their exploit, while I was no less so.

I rode in the mail coach to within about two miles of my friends house, and walked the remaining distance. My road lay through narrow lanes and across fields, until I come to a small village. Hitherto I had not met a soul; but was walking merrily on, whistling or singing, in love with all the world, not omiting the most important item in the aggregate—myself. But as I entered the straggling village, I could perceive gowns and many colored caps, flitting backward and forward, and had an intuitive conciousness of woman, resolved on heaving achements, lying in ambush behind impervious hedges, which filled me with strange trepidation. I proceded, however, calling up a look of magnificent stand-off-or-I'll-bite-you expression; thinking in the innocence of my head, to check too familiar advances by an assumed hauteur.

I was miserably deceived, for a strong built young lady, in a state of most barborous health came forward to meet me, with an artful carelessness of manner, evidently wishing to persuade me that I was unnoticed, and that she was only going to the spring for a pail of water; but when she got within grapling distance she flung her pail away, clasped me rudely round the waist and before I could say "alas," she lifted me from my feet and kissed me with violence. She offered no apology for thus assaulting me on the Queen's highway, but laughed in my face immoderately, and called out, "Sukey, I've got him." Oh dear! Oh dear! Scarcely had she spoken before Sukey and Bet and Polly and a dozen others, sprang into being from invisible places, and I was surrounded by a laughing, shouting group of unfeeling robustious females.

I expostulated and entreated in vain; I was pulled about, lifted up, and kissed without mercy, till, making a desperate rally, I burst from their embraces and fled along the lane at the top of my speed, followed by derisive cheers from my baffled persecutors, and shouts of laughter from their husbands, fathers and brothers, who had left the Red Lion to see the sport."

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, at the residence of the subscriber, commencing on

MONDAY,

the 3d day of November next, and continuing from week to week until all are sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale,—

1000 STORE SHEEP, and
2000 MUTTON "

ALSO—STOCK, of all kinds, will be offered for sale at the same time.

LIKEWISE—Twelve or fifteen PIGS.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, Oct. 21, 1845. 3w25

TO THE CITIZENS
Of Portland and Vicinity.
GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS.
FOR A FEW DAYS.
The New York CHEAP STORE.

THERE will be opened and on sale this morning (Thursday) at the Store occupied by Mrs. Reeves, under the United States Hotel, a very extensive and valuable stock of

DRY GOODS,

direct from New York. The entire stock was purchased by one of the wealthiest and most thorough business Houses in that city, and the advertiser has positive orders to sell them at reduced prices. The stock contains all kinds of Wool, Cotton and Wool and Silk Dress Goods; all kinds of Wool and Cashmere Shawls, Domestics, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, and a great variety of other articles. Ladies and gentleman are invited to call and examine the Stock, and they may be assured that every article will be sold at less prices than they can be purchased in New York City.

☞ The Public are informed that these Goods *are not remnants* of old stocks, but are *new* and *fresh*—selected *expressly* for the Portland Market. [Oct. 2—263

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

TO THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AT THE
NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,
(Under the United States Hotel,)
PORTLAND,
A Large Stock of
DRY GOODS
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

THESE Goods are all purchased and imported by one of the most experienced Houses in New York City, and we can assure all purchasers that we can, and will, sell our goods at such low prices as will

Defy all Competition.

☞ We will retail our Goods as low as any man can buy the same quality at Wholesale in New York!!!

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!!!

Our Goods are all fresh and new; and we here repeat that they are of the most fashionable styles sold in New York City. We receive by Packets and by Railroad new Goods almost daily, and therefore, we are enabled to supply the Ladies with the various styles imported into New York by the various Steamers and Packets *within forty-eight hours after they are opened in that City!*

Ladies, this is no humbug! We invite your attention to the Stock. If you wish to save your money, come and buy; if you wish for rich and fashionable

GOODS,
COME AND BUY!!!

On Saturday last we received a large amount of new Goods, among which are the following:—

SMYRNA EDGINGS, all Linen.

SCARLET MOUSE DAIN SCARFS.

Rich Cashmere Scarfs. Black Bullion Silk Fringe.

SUPER THIBET CLOTHS.

All Styles of ALPACCAS at 20 per cent less than can be found in the State of Maine.

Ombree Plaid Shawls for $1.

Rich Cashmere Shawls, very cheap; rich English Furniture. Also—a large lot of other Goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

Mondey, Nov. 3, 1845.

Received this morning a large number of packages of the cheapest Goods ever offered in Portland. Among which is a great assortment of

Beautiful Shaded Ribbons, *for only* 1s.
" Plaids and Stripes, *only 1s to 20cts.*
A large lot of the new Styles, *only* 12 1-2cts.

There has been nothing ever offered in the market that can compete with the above

High col'd Marceline Silks *for trimmings.*
6 1-4 & 8 1-4 Brown Linen Table Covers—*cheap.*
100 doz Doylns, *for only* 4 *cents each.*
100 doz. Napkins, *for only* 6 1-4 *cents.*
Good Canton Flannel, *only* 10 *cents.*

☞ *Ladies, we know these Goods are cheaper than can be found this side of New York.*

Venetian Figured Stripes,

6 Pieces—Silk and Worsted—a new and beautiful article for Dresses.

Ladies, this article, something new, we can sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere. They cannot be bought in New York at retail at less than 87 1-2 and we will sell them for 62 1-2 cents. Ladies, call and see the article.

A new article of **COUNTERPANES**, 6 1-4 *wide, diaper ware, stout and beautiful, only* 25 *cents per yard.*

We are selling this article very rapidly. The Ladies find that it is cheaper than anything they have ever seen—as pretty and as good as the old English counterpanes, costing from $4,00 to $5,00.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinetts,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Twilled Flannel.
Men and Boys' Comforters.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Rich Cashmere Shawls; Christiana do; Ligonia do; Mandle do; Children's do and a great variety of others. Ladies, in the Shawl trade we can save you from 50 cents to $5,00 on each shawl if you will buy of us.

CLOAK GOODS.

We have every kind of *Cloak Goods*, of good and fashionable styles, that are offered in the market. In this article we can defy all competition.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES.

A great variety of this article, of the latest importations, and will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Silks! Silks!!

A good assortment of Rich Silks, cheaper than can be found this side of New York.

Stripe Gro de Afraque; Stripe and Plaid Gro de Soie, Stripe Gro de Maine, Stripe Romanies.

Also—1-4 BLUE BLACK SILKS, very rich and just imported, and less than Stewart's prices of N. York.

We invite the Ladies, one and all, to examine this stock. We repeat our assurances, that these Goods are the latest and most fashionable styles, purchased by one of the most experienced houses in New York, and forwarded Directly to ourselves. We also repeat that they will be sold at less prices than the same quality can be obtained in this State.

Under U. S. Hotel, corner of Federal-st.

WANTED—A Store on Middle street, 3 stories high, with a good Cellar.

ALSO—Two experienced Salesmen. nov 6.—2w

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6w june20

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, M

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to
Feb 14 1845 tf

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in alleases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for removing wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

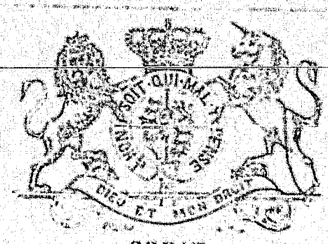
It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Dresbin; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H Hammond, Rura & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 25, 1844.—ly



GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequaled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Fethe, Grozier & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.
June 3, 1845. 1y4

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at
B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,
PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.
Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal
Sheriffs' Returns,	property,
Bail Bonds,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Marriage Certificates,	Highway Surveyors Bills,

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietors of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 381 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Foller. Aug 27 6m16eow1y

PAR'RS LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this gold medicine as the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by rendering and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting kindly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the impure and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarlatine complaints complaints, chronic cases of fever, constipation of the bowels, dysentery, liver complaints sudative and complaints incidental to females.

These diseases known by the names of absesses, fatigues, ague, dropsy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints vertigo, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, disorders of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, structures, tic douloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affection, eruptions of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, sea coast burn, white swellings, heartburn, worms of every kind, inflammation, acute indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, sores, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble talents merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Foller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Denbo or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27 1y 16